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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/602,362	06/23/2003	Toshihiko Ohtuka	03379/LH	1151
1933 7590 03/27/2008 FRISHAUF, HOLTZ, GOODMAN & CHICK, PC 220 Fifth Avenue 16TH Floor NEW YORK, NY 10001-7708				
EXAMINER DICKERSON, CHAD S				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2625				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
03/27/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/602,362

Applicant(s)

OHTUKA, TOSHIHIKO

Examiner

Chad Dickerson

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/10/2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 11-16, 18 and 20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11-16, 18 and 20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 June 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-089)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see pages 12 and 13, filed 12/10/2007, with respect to the 112 2nd paragraph rejections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 112 2nd paragraph rejections of claims 11 and 14-16, 18 and 20 have been withdrawn.
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 11-16, 18 and 20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Because of the Amendment to the claims, the new ground(s) of rejection is necessitated.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 11, 12, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson '531 (US Pat No 7197531) in view of Shiota '909 (US Pub No 2002/0032909), Okamoto '954 (US Pub No 2002/0198954) and Iwata '289 (US Pat No 6778289).

Re claim 11: Anderson '531 discloses meta-application architecture for integrating photo-service websites for browser-enabled devices comprising terminal devices, a server, and printing machines being connected to each other via a network, wherein

wherein the printing machines (i.e. since the photo-service sites (14) are able to perform printing services and are apart of the image gateway (18) system, the photo-service sites functionality with the image gateway serves as printing machines. Since some type of communication is needed from the gateway server to inform the photo-service site to perform printing, these components in the system are treated as components that work together to perform the printing operation. With the use of “comprising” the limitations above are suited to perform the feature of the printing machine; see col. 4, lines 33-65 and col. 5, lines 1-26) comprises:

an address generating unit which generates a temporary address of said server (i.e. since the photo-service sites (14) are able to perform printing services and are apart of the image gateway (18) system, the photo-service sites functionality with the image gateway serves as printing machines. In the system, a URL is developed from the image lds, which include the file path or the image location on a server. This same URL developed can be representative of image data that can be image data that will be deleted from the system using the deletion function, making the image stored on the system temporarily or a temporary image being stored on the image gateway on the system; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

an e-mail transmitter which transmits an e-mail, which includes the temporary address generated by said address generating unit, to the e-mail address (i.e. the web application, which is apart of the image gateway, transmits the URL of the

location of image data on a server. The image ID not only includes the location or file path, but also information on which server the image data is on. The information about which server the image data is located on is considered as temporary address information since the image data can be temporary or permanent image data. The above information is transmitted to the client device; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

a determiner which determines whether the image data has been transmitted by said terminal device to be stored at the temporary address designated by the e-mail transmitted by said e-mail transmitter **(i.e. web application (42) uses the image list (50) to determine whether the image data is stored at the location or address of a certain server. Also, if a user enters search criteria that designates a server and other image IDs, the web application (42) will search a determine if data stored at a certain location is found according to the user's criteria; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-62 and col. 10, lines 19-39);**

a receiver which accesses said server (20) and designates the temporary address, if said determiner determines that the image data has been transmitted by said terminal device to be stored at the temporary address **(i.e. once the web application (42) finds criteria associated with the user's search criteria, the gateway server (20) will then obtain the image data from the stored location and send the image data to the web application (42). These images will eventually be located at the photo-service sites (14), where the images will be stored or printed. The system of Anderson '531 discloses to the user the location of the image data (i.e. on the**

device or server), which performs the feature of determining if the image data that was obtained by the device was transmitted to a server in the system. Also, once the user receives the URL from the gateway server and accesses the server's images through selecting or designating the URL, the client device gains direct access to the images on the server; see fig. 4; col. 10, lines 19-56); and

a printing unit which prints image data received by said receiver (i.e. with the photo-hosting sites able to store the images received from the user and communicate with each other in regards to printing services, the photo-hosting sites work together to store and print the image data received through the gateway server. Although a printing unit is not specifically disclosed, it is clear that in order to perform image printing services of the user's photos, a printing unit is used to perform this function; see fig. 1; col. 4, lines 33-61 and col. 5, lines 1-26);

wherein the terminal device (12) comprises:

an image capturing unit which captures images of subjects and generates image data representing the captured images (i.e. a client device is a device capable of capturing and/or displaying digital images and communicating the images over a network; see fig. 1; col. 4, lines 43-61);

an e-mail receiver which receives the e-mail including the temporary address information of said server, from said printing machines (42) (i.e. the web application (42) sends a URL to the browser of the client device (12) in order to offer the user

access to the image data. The URL represents the file location on the server or photo service site (14) of where the image is located. Since the URL represents the location of the image data on the server and this location can be temporary because of the possible deletion of the image data, this can also be considered as the temporary address. The URL information is sent from the image gateway that is directly connected to photo-service sites that provide the functionality of printing. Since the photo-service sites (14) are able to perform printing services and are apart of the image gateway (18) system, the photo-service sites functionality with the image gateway serves as printing machines; see fig. 2 and 3; col. 7, line 4 – col. 10, line 56); and

a transmitter which accesses the temporary address of said server included in the e-mail received by said e-mail receiver (i.e. the user is given access to image files stored in remote locations, which may include other servers or photo service sites with its own database server. In another embodiment, the client device is given access to a homepage, through the gateway server (20) by the image gateway (18). The homepage has some address that is accessed by the internet that was sent from the image gateway (18) to the client device; see col. 6, lines 62-67; col. 7, lines 1-67; col. 8, lines 1-63), and which transmits image data generated by said image capturing unit to said server concerned (i.e. the client device is provided with software to transmit image contents to the gateway server (20) at the request of the image gateway (18); see col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-67), and

wherein said server (20) comprises:

an image receiver which receives the image data transmitted from said terminal device that has accessed the temporary address of said server (**i.e. the gateway server (20) stores the image data on a remote device, such as another server or photo service site database server. The location of the storage is referred to the file path and once this location is requested by the client device to be viewed, it is converted into a URL. Both the URL and the file path are considered to be a temporary address of the image data sent to the gateway server (20) since this image data can be deleted from storage on the image gateway in order for the image to be stored for a limited amount of time; see fig. 1 and 2 col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);**

a storage unit which stores the image data received by said image receiver at the temporary address (**i.e. the file path and URL are recognized as the designated address. The server or site which stores the image data assigned the image data IDs to uniquely identify the image. Both the URL and the file path are considered to be a temporary address of the image data sent to the gateway server (20) since this image data can be temporary image data and can be deleted from storage on the image gateway in order for the image to be stored for a limited amount of time; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);** and

an image transmitter which transmits designated image data stored at the temporary address in said storage unit, to said printing machine in response to the

access by said printing machine designating the temporary address (i.e. **the gateway server (20) sends the web application (42) the image data requested. The web application (20) is given access to the server (20) once the client (12) connects with the web application (42) in order to perform some function on the image data; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62).**

However, Anderson '531 fails to specifically teach wherein the printing machine comprises: an email address acquiring unit which acquires an e-mail address of said terminal device; to receive image data transmitted by said server in response to the access and wherein said server comprises: an image transmitter which transmits designated image data stored at the temporary address in said storage unit, to said printing machine in response to the access by said printing machine designating the temporary address.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shiota '909. Shiota '909 discloses an email address acquiring unit which acquires an e-mail address of said terminal device (i.e. **in the DPE located at a convenience store or site-seeing location, the user can use the input device (14) to input the email address of the user to transfer data to another person. The transfer of data by e-mail attachment is possible with Shiota '909 and with this function, a user has to input an email address to the frame or coin-operated machine in order for a person to receive the image data through the email attachment. The frame that is used to perform the above function includes a printer, which makes the frame function as a printing machine; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0040]-[0049]).**

Therefore, in view of Shiota '909, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an email address acquiring unit which acquires an e-mail address of said terminal device incorporated in the device of Anderson '531 in order to provide data transfer by attachment to an e-mail message (as stated in Shiota '909 paragraph [0040]).

However, the combination of Anderson '531 in view of Shiota '909 fails to teach to receive image data transmitted by said server in response to the access and wherein said server comprises: an image transmitter which transmits designated image data stored at the temporary address in said storage unit, to said printing machine in response to the access by said printing machine designating the temporary address.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Okamoto '954. Okamoto '954 discloses to receive image data transmitted by said server in response to the access **(i.e. in the system, when the input/output device accesses the data storage device, the data storage device stores the image data from the input/output device and then the data storage device sends the image data from the server to the input/output device in order for a print out to be processed; see paragraphs [0121]-[0126])**.

Therefore, in view of Okamoto '954, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature to receive image data transmitted by said server in response to the access incorporated in the combination of Anderson '531, as modified by the features of Shiota '909, in order to

have a storage location assigned a URL that stores the image data (as stated in Okamoto '954 paragraph [0106]).

However, the combination of Anderson '531 in view of Shiota '909 and Okamoto '954 fails to teach wherein said server comprises: an image transmitter which transmits designated image data stored at the temporary address in said storage unit, to said printing machine in response to the access by said printing machine designating the temporary address.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Iwata '289. Iwata '289 discloses wherein said server comprises: an image transmitter which transmits designated image data stored at the temporary address in said storage unit, to said printing machine in response to the access by said printing machine designating the temporary address **(i.e. in the system of Iwata '289, after the user in the system designates a document to print from the list of document information, the server transmits data that is located on the server to the printer for printing. The printer reads the relevant document data from the server based on the received information from the computer and prints the document data; see col. 5, lines 38-65).**

Therefore, in view of Iwata '289, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an image transmitter which transmits designated image data stored at the temporary address in said storage unit, to said printing machine in response to the access by said printing machine

Art Unit: 2625

designating the temporary address incorporated in the combination of Anderson '531, as modified by the features of Shiota and Okamoto '954, in order to have the printer read relevant document data from the server based on received reference information and print the document data (as stated in Iwata '289 col. 5, lines 38-65).

Re claim 12: Anderson '531 discloses the network printing system, wherein said terminal device further comprises:

a memory unit which sequentially stores the image data generated by said image capturing unit (12) **(i.e. image data generated by the capturing unit may be stored in both the client device (12) and the photo service sites (14). It is inherent to the device that the image data can be stored in the order received, since the user has a choice of the location of which to store the captured image data; see col. 5, lines 1-3 and col. 6, lines 37-61).**

However, Anderson '531 fails to teach an image retriever which retrieves image data corresponding to an arbitrary date of capturing, from said memory unit, wherein the e-mail from said printing machine which is received by said e-mail receiver includes date information representing a designated date, wherein said image retriever retrieves the image data from said memory unit in accordance with the date information included in the e-mail received by said e-mail receiver and wherein said transmitter transmits the image data retrieved by said image retriever to said server.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shiota '909. Shiota '909 discloses

an image retriever which retrieves image data corresponding to an arbitrary date of capturing, from said memory unit (i.e. **the date of the recording of the picture is saved in the built-in memory of the camera. This data can be retrieved by the camera (1), when transferring image data to the image server in order to determine different file names from each other saved on the image server (6); see paragraphs [0020]-[0022]),**

wherein the e-mail from said printing machine which is received by said e-mail receiver (i.e. **the DPE or image server in Shiota '909 is considered as the printing machine since it has printing functionality. This machine can send an e-mail attachment of data to be transferred to the terminal devices shown in figure 3; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0038]-[0050])** includes date information representing designated date (i.e. **when the camera (1) or a PC (11) is trying to determine the file which to be output, the date code can be received as an attachment to an e-mail message. The file name that is different from other file names is used to rename the current image data file and when the image data is sent to a user in the system, the system sends this file with the name that is stored in the server to designate the image data, to the user's e-mail that is input at the frame using the input device; see paragraphs [0037]-[0040]),**

wherein said image retriever retrieves the image data from said memory unit in accordance with the date information included in the e-mail received by said e-mail receiver (i.e. the image data can be retrieved by referring to the date of recording information stored in the built-in memories. The images retrieved from the email from the camera (1), PC (11) or PDA (12) can be retrieved by the input device (14) and monitor (1) from the image server (6); see paragraph [0022] and [0037]-[0040]), and

wherein said transmitter transmits the image data retrieved by said image retriever to said server (i.e. the client device (12) is able to send information to the image server (6) and from the image server (6) the information can be sent to the printer (9) for printing. Also, the PDA (12) or PC (11) can utilize the printer (9) for printing; see fig. 1; paragraphs [0036]-[0042]).

Therefore, in view of Shiota '909, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have an image retriever which retrieves image data corresponding to an arbitrary date of capturing, from said memory unit, wherein the e-mail from said printing machine which is received by said e-mail receiver includes date information representing a designated date, wherein said image retriever retrieves the image data from said memory unit in accordance with the date information included in the e-mail received by said e-mail receiver and wherein said transmitter transmits the image data retrieved by said image retriever to said server incorporated in the device of Anderson '531 in order to have a system for storing picture image data,

Art Unit: 2625

recorded by a camera, stored on a server or on the camera's built-in memory and later printing the image data (as stated in Shiota et al paragraph [0002]).

Re claim 14: Anderson '531 discloses a network printing system comprising a terminal device, a server and a printing machine that are connected to each other via a network, wherein

said print machine transmits an email including the generated temporary address of said server to the e-mail address of said terminal device (**i.e. the web application, which is apart of the image gateway, transmits the URL of the location of image data on a server. The image ID not only includes the location or file path, but also information on which server the image data is on. The information about which server the image data is located on is considered as temporary address information since the image data can be temporary or permanent image data. The above information is transmitted to the client device; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);**

generates a temporary address of said server (**i.e. since the photo-service sites (14) are able to perform printing services and are apart of the image gateway (18) system, the photo-service sites functionality with the image gateway serves as printing machines. In the system, a URL is developed from the image Ids, which include the file path or the image location on a server. This same URL developed can be representative of image data that can be image data that will be**

deleted from the system using the deletion function, making the image stored on the system temporarily or a temporary image being stored on the image gateway on the system; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

wherein said terminal device (12) accesses the temporary address of said server (20) that is included in the e-mail transmitted by said printing machine (42) **(i.e. the user is given access to image files stored in remote locations, which may include other servers or photo service sites with its own database server. In another embodiment, the client device is given access to a homepage, through the gateway server (20) by the image gateway (18). The homepage has some address that is accessed by the internet that was sent from the image gateway (18) to the client device; see col. 6, lines 62-67; col. 7, lines 1-67; col. 8, lines 1-63), and transmits image data representing a captured subject to said server (20) (i.e. the client device is provided with software to transmit image contents to the gateway server (20) at the request of the image gateway (18); see col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-67),**

wherein said server stores the image data transmitted from said terminal device at the temporary address **(i.e. the file path and URL are recognized as the designated address. The server or site which stores the image data assigned the image data IDs to uniquely identify the image. The file path or URL is considered to be temporary since the image data can be temporary image data or the image data stored can be stored for a temporary length of time before deletion off of the server; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62),**

wherein said printing machine determines whether the image data has been transmitted by said terminal device to be stored at the temporary address of said server, **(i.e. since the photo-service sites (14) are able to perform printing services and are apart of the image gateway (18) system, the photo-service sites functionality with the image gateway serves as printing machines. Web application (42) uses the image list (50) to determine whether the image data is stored at the location or address of a certain server. Also, if a user enters search criteria that designates a server and other image ids, the web application (42) will search a determine if data stored at a certain location is found according to the user's criteria; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-62 and col. 10, lines 19-39), accesses said server and designates the temporary address when it is determined that the image data has been transmitted by said terminal device to be stored at the temporary address (i.e. once the web application (42) finds criteria associated with the user's search criteria, the gateway server (20) will then obtain the image data from the stored location and send the image data to the web application (42). These images will eventually be located at the photo-service sites (14), where the images will be stored or printed. The system of Anderson '531 discloses to the user the location of the image data (i.e. on the device or server), which performs the feature of determining if the image data that was obtained by the device was transmitted to a server in the system; see fig. 4; col. 10, lines 19-56), and**

prints the received image data (i.e. when the user accesses the photo-host sites, the user is able to view the sites for the images that may be stored to utilize

the print service providers for printing capabilities. In response to seeing the images that are stored on the photo-hosting sites (14), the user may request the use of print services once certain image data is found and the image data may be requested for printing in response to finding that data; see col. 4, lines 33-61 and col. 5, lines 1-26).

However, Anderson '531 fails to teach wherein said printing machine acquires an email address of said terminal device, receives the image data transmitted from said server in response to the access by said printing machine and said server transmits designated image data that is stored at the temporary address to said printing machine, in response to said printing machine accessing said server and designating the temporary address.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shiota '909. Shiota '909 discloses wherein said printing machine acquires an email address of said terminal device (i.e. in the DPE located at a convenience store or site-seeing location, the user can use the input device (14) to input the email address of the user to transfer data to another person. The transfer of data by e-mail attachment is possible with Shiota '909 and with this function, a user has to input an email address to the frame or coin-operated machine in order for a person to receive the image data through the email attachment. The frame that is used to perform the above function includes a printer, which makes the frame function as a printing machine; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0040]-[0049]).

Therefore, in view of Shiota '909, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of said printing machine acquires an email address of said terminal device incorporated in the device of Anderson '531 in order to provide data transfer by attachment to an e-mail message (as stated in Shiota '909 paragraph [0040]).

However, the combination of Anderson '531 in view of Shiota '909 fails to teach the function of receives the image data transmitted from said server in response to the access by said printing machine.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Okamoto '954. Okamoto '954 discloses receives the image data transmitted from said server in response to the access by said printing machine **(i.e. in the system, when the input/output device accesses the data storage device, the data storage device stores the image data from the input/output device and then the data storage device sends the image data from the server to the input/output device in order for a print out to be processed; see paragraphs [0121]-[0126])**.

Therefore, in view of Okamoto '954, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of the system which receives the image data transmitted from said server in response to the access by said printing machine incorporated in the combination of Anderson '531, as modified by the features of Shiota '909, in order to have a storage location assigned a URL that stores the image data (as stated in Okamoto '954 paragraph [0106]).

However, the combination of Anderson '531 in view of Shiota '909 and Okamoto '954 fails to teach said server transmits designated image data that is stored at the temporary address to said printing machine, in response to said printing machine accessing said server and designating the temporary address.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Iwata '289. Iwata '289 discloses said server transmits designated image data that is stored at the temporary address to said printing machine, in response to said printing machine accessing said server and designating the temporary address **(i.e. in the system of Iwata '289, after the user in the system designates a document to print from the list of document information, the server transmits data that is located on the server to the printer for printing. The printer reads the relevant document data from the server based on the received information from the computer and prints the document data; see col. 5, lines 38-65).**

Therefore, in view of Iwata '289, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of said server transmits designated image data that is stored at the temporary address to said printing machine, in response to said printing machine accessing said server and designating the temporary address incorporated in the combination of Anderson '531, as modified by the features of Shiota and Okamoto '954, in order to have the printer read relevant document data from the server based on received reference information and print the document data (as stated in Iwata '289 col. 5, lines 38-65).

5. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson '531 in view of Iwata '289.

Re claim 15: Anderson '531 a server that is connected to a terminal device and a printing machine via a network, the server comprising:

an image receiver which receives image data transmitted by said terminal device (12), when said terminal device access said server and designates a temporary address of said server (**i.e. the gateway server (20) stores the image data on a remote device, such as another server or photo service site database server. The location of the storage is referred to the file path and once this location is requested by the client device to be viewed, it is converted into a URL. Both the URL and the file path are considered to be a temporary address of the image data sent to the gateway server (20) since this image data can be deleted from storage on the image gateway in order for the image to be stored for a limited amount of time; see fig. 1 and 2 col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62;**

a storage unit which stores, at the temporary address, the image data received by said image receiver (**i.e. the file path and URL are recognized as the designated address. The server or site which stores the image data assigned the image data IDs to uniquely identify the image. Both the URL and the file path are considered to be a temporary address of the image data sent to the gateway server (20) since this image data can be temporary image data and can be deleted from storage on**

the image gateway in order for the image to be stored for a limited amount of time; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62); and

However, Anderson '513 fails to teach an image transmitter which transmits designated image data that is stored at the temporary address in said storage unit to said printing machine so as to print the designated image data, in response to the printing machine accessing said terminal device and designating the temporary address.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Iwata '289. Iwata '289 discloses an image transmitter which transmits designated image data that is stored at the temporary address in said storage unit to said printing machine so as to print the designated image data, in response to the printing machine accessing said terminal device and designating the temporary address **(i.e. in the system of Iwata '289, after the user in the system designates a document to print from the list of document information, the server transmits data that is located on the server to the printer for printing. The printer reads the relevant document data from the server based on the received information from the computer and prints the document data; see col. 5, lines 38-65).**

Therefore, in view of Iwata '289, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an image transmitter which transmits designated image data that is stored at the temporary address in said storage unit to said printing machine so as to print the designated image data, in

response to the printing machine accessing said terminal device and designating the temporary address incorporated in the device of Anderson '531 in order to have the printer read relevant document data from the server based on received reference information and print the document data (as stated in Iwata '289 col. 5, lines 38-65).

6. Claims 16 and 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson '531 in view of Shiota '909 and Okamoto '954.

Re claim 16: Anderson '531 a printing machine that is connected to a terminal device and a server via a network, the printing machine comprising:

an address generating unit which generates a temporary address of said server (i.e. since the photo-service sites (14) are able to perform printing services and are apart of the image gateway (18) system, the photo-service sites functionality with the image gateway serves as printing machines. In the system, a URL is developed from the image lds, which include the file path or the image location on a server. This same URL developed can be representative of image data that can be image data that will be deleted from the system using the deletion function, making the image stored on the system temporarily or a temporary image being stored on the image gateway on the system; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

an e-mail transmitter which transmits an e-mail, which includes the temporary address generated by said address generating unit, to the e-mail address (i.e. the web

application, which is apart of the image gateway, transmits the URL of the location of image data on a server. The image ID not only includes the location or file path, but also information on which server the image data is on. The information about which server the image data is located on is considered as temporary address information since the image data can be temporary or permanent image data. The above information is transmitted to the client device; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

a determiner which determines whether image data has been transmitted by said terminal device to be stored at the temporary address of said server (i.e. web application (42) uses the image list (50) to determine whether the image data is stored at the location or address of a certain server. Also, if a user enters search criteria that designates a server and other image IDs, the web application (42) will search a determine if data stored at a certain location is found according to the user's criteria; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-62 and col. 10, lines 19-39);

a receiver which accesses said server (20) and designates the temporary address, when said determiner determines that the image data has been transmitted by said terminal device to be stored at the temporary address (i.e. once the web application (42) finds criteria associated with the user's search criteria, the gateway server (20) will then obtain the image data from the stored location and send the image data to the web application (42). These images will eventually be located at the photo-service sites (14), where the images will be stored or printed.

The system of Anderson '531 discloses to the user the location of the image data (i.e. on the device or server), which performs the feature of determining if the image data that was obtained by the device was transmitted to a server in the system; see fig. 4; col. 10, lines 19-56); and

a printing unit which prints image data received by said receiver (i.e. with the photo-hosting sites able to store the images received from the user and communicate with each other in regards to printing services, the photo-hosting sites work together to store and print the image data received through the gateway server. Although a printing unit is not specifically disclosed, it is clear that in order to perform image printing services of the user's photos, a printing unit is used to perform this function; see fig. 1; col. 4, lines 33-61 and col. 5, lines 1-26).

However, Anderson '531 fails to teach an email address acquiring unit which acquires an e-mail address of said terminal device and to receive image data transmitted by said server in response to the access.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shiota '909. Shiota '909 discloses an email address acquiring unit which acquires an e-mail address of said terminal device (i.e. in the DPE located at a convenience store or site-seeing location, the user can use the input device (14) to input the email address of the user to transfer data to another person. The transfer of data by e-mail attachment is possible with Shiota '909 and with this function, a user has to input an email

address to the frame or coin-operated machine in order for a person to receive the image data through the email attachment. The frame that is used to perform the above function includes a printer, which makes the frame function as a printing machine; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0040]-[0049]).

Therefore, in view of Shiota '909, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an email address acquiring unit which acquires an e-mail address of said terminal device incorporated in the device of Anderson '531 in order to provide data transfer by attachment to an e-mail message (as stated in Shiota '909 paragraph [0040]).

However, the combination of Anderson '531 in view of Shiota '909 fails to teach to receive image data transmitted by said server in response to the access.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Okamoto '954. Okamoto '954 discloses to receive image data transmitted by said server in response to the access (i.e. in the system, when the input/output device accesses the data storage device, the data storage device stores the image data from the input/output device and then the data storage device sends the image data from the server to the input/output device in order for a print out to be processed; see paragraphs [0121]-[0126]).

Therefore, in view of Okamoto '954, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature to receive image data transmitted by said server in response to the access incorporated in the

combination of Anderson '531, as modified by the features of Shiota '909, in order to have a storage location assigned a URL that stores the image data (as stated in Okamoto '954 paragraph [0106]).

Re claim 20: Anderson '531 discloses a printing method for a printing machine that is connected to a terminal device and a server via a network, the method comprising:

generating a temporary address of said server (i.e. since the photo-service sites (14) are able to perform printing services and are apart of the image gateway (18) system, the photo-service sites functionality with the image gateway serves as printing machines. In the system, a URL is developed from the image Ids, which include the file path or the image location on a server. This same URL developed can be representative of image data that can be image data that will be deleted from the system using the deletion function, making the image stored on the system temporarily or a temporary image being stored on the image gateway on the system; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

transmitting an e-mail including the temporary address of said server (20) to the e-mail address of said terminal device (12) (i.e. the web application, which is apart of the image gateway, transmits the URL of the location of image data on a server. The image ID not only includes the location or file path, but also information on which server the image data is on. The information about which server the image data is located on is considered as temporary address information since the

image data can be temporary or permanent image data. The above information is transmitted to the client device; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);

determining whether image data has been transferred from said terminal device (12) to said server (20) to be stored at the temporary address included in the e-mail (i.e. **web application (42) uses the image list (50) to determine whether the image data is stored at the location or address of a certain server. Also, if a user enters search criteria that designates a server and other image IDs, the web application (42) will search a determine if data stored at a certain location is found according to the user's criteria; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-62 and col. 10, lines 19-39);**

accessing said server and designating the temporary address if it is determined that the image data has been transferred from said terminal device to be stored at the temporary address of said server (i.e. **once the web application (42) finds criteria associated with the user's search criteria, the gateway server (20) will then obtain the image data from the stored location and send the image data to the web application (42). These images will eventually be located at the photo-service sites (14), where the images will be stored or printed. The system of Anderson '531 discloses to the user the location of the image data (i.e. on the device or server), which performs the feature of determining if the image data that was obtained by the device was transmitted to a server in the system; see fig. 4; col. 10, lines 19-56); and**

printing the received image data (i.e. with the photo-hosting sites able to store the images received from the user and communicate with each other in regards to printing services, the photo-hosting sites work together to store and print the image data received through the gateway server. Although a printing unit is not specifically disclosed, it is clear that in order to perform image printing services of the user's photos, a printing unit is used to perform this function; see fig. 1; col. 4, lines 33-61 and col. 5, lines 1-26).

However, Anderson '531 fails to teach acquiring an e-mail address of said terminal device and to receive image data transferred from said server in response to the access.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shiota '909. Shiota '909 discloses acquiring an e-mail address of said terminal device (i.e. in the DPE located at a convenience store or site-seeing location, the user can use the input device (14) to input the email address of the user to transfer data to another person. The transfer of data by e-mail attachment is possible with Shiota '909 and with this function, a user has to input an email address to the frame or coin-operated machine in order for a person to receive the image data through the email attachment. The frame that is used to perform the above function includes a printer, which makes the frame function as a printing machine; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0040]-[0049]).

Therefore, in view of Shiota '909, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of acquiring an e-mail

address of said terminal device incorporated in the device of Anderson '531 in order to provide data transfer by attachment to an e-mail message (as stated in Shiota '909 paragraph [0040]).

However, the combination of Anderson '531 in view of Shiota '909 fails to teach to receive image data transferred from said server in response to the access.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Okamoto '954. Okamoto '954 discloses to receive image data transferred from said server in response to the access **(i.e. in the system, when the input/output device accesses the data storage device, the data storage device stores the image data from the input/output device and then the data storage device sends the image data from the server to the input/output device in order for a print out to be processed; see paragraphs [0121]-[0126]).**

Therefore, in view of Okamoto '954, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature to receive image data transferred from said server in response to the access incorporated in the combination of Anderson '531, as modified by the features of Shiota '909, in order to have a storage location assigned a URL that stores the image data (as stated in Okamoto '954 paragraph [0106]).

7. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson '531 in view of Shiota '909 and Iwata '289.

Re claim 18: Anderson '531 discloses a printing method for a system including a terminal device, a server, and a printing machine that are connected to each other via a network, the method comprising:

generating a temporary address of said server, by said printing machine (i.e. **since the photo-service sites (14) are able to perform printing services and are apart of the image gateway (18) system, the photo-service sites functionality with the image gateway serves as printing machines. In the system, a URL is developed from the image IDs, which include the file path or the image location on a server. This same URL developed can be representative of image data that can be image data that will be deleted from the system using the deletion function, making the image stored on the system temporarily or a temporary image being stored on the image gateway on the system; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62**);

transmitting an e-mail from said printing machine to said acquired e-mail address of said terminal device, said e-mail including the temporary address of said server (i.e. **the web application, which is apart of the image gateway, transmits the URL of the location of image data on a server. The image ID not only includes the location or file path, but also information on which server the image data is on. The information about which server the image data is located on is considered as temporary address information since the image data can be temporary or permanent image data. The above information is transmitted to the client device; see fig. 3; col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62**);

receiving the e-mail including the temporary address of said server (20), by said terminal device (i.e. the web application (42) sends a URL to the browser of the client device (12) in order to offer the user access to the image data. The URL represents the file location on the server or photo service site (14) of where the image is located. Since the URL represents the location of the image data on the server and this location can be temporary because of the possible deletion of the image data, this can also be considered as the temporary address. The URL information is sent from the image gateway that is directly connected to photo-service sites that provide the functionality of printing. Since the photo-service sites (14) are able to perform printing services and are apart of the image gateway (18) system, the photo-service sites functionality with the image gateway serves as printing machines; see fig. 2 and 3; col. 7, line 4 – col. 10, line 56);

accessing said server (20) and designating said temporary address included in the received e-mail, by said terminal device (12) (i.e. once the web application (42) finds criteria associated with the user's search criteria, the gateway server (20) will then obtain the image data from the stored location and send the image data to the web application (42). These images will eventually be located at the photo-service sites (14), where the images will be stored or printed. The system of Anderson '531 discloses to the user the location of the image data (i.e. on the device or server), which performs the feature of determining if the image data that was obtained by the device was transmitted to a server in the system. Also, once the user receives the URL from the gateway server and accesses the server's

images through selecting or designating the URL, the client device gains direct access to the images on the server; see fig. 4; col. 10, lines 19-56);

transferring image data captured by said terminal device (12) from said terminal device (12) to said server (20) **(i.e. the client device is provided with software to transmit image contents to the gateway server (20) at the request of the image gateway (18); see col. 7, lines 4-67; col. 8, lines 1-67);**

storing the transferred image data at the temporary address of said server (20) **(i.e. the file path and URL are recognized as the temporary address. The server or site which stores the image data assigned the image data IDs to uniquely identify the image. Since the image data can be stored temporarily on the server by designating the image data as temporary or deleting the image data using the delete function, the image data stored on the server with a specific file path or URL can be considered temporary; see col. 7, lines 4-67 and col. 8, lines 1-62);**
and

printing the transferred image data by said printing machines **(i.e. with the photo-hosting sites able to store the images received from the user and communicate with each other in regards to printing services, the photo-hosting sites work together to store and print the image data received through the gateway server. Although a printing unit is not specifically disclosed, it is clear that in order to perform image printing services of the user's photos, a printing**

unit is used to perform this function; see fig. 1; col. 4, lines 33-61 and col. 5, lines 1-26).

However, Anderson '531 fails to specifically teach acquiring an e-mail address of said terminal device, by said printing machine; transferring designated image data, which is stored at the temporary address of said server, from said server to said printing machine, in response to said printing machine accessing said server and designating said temporary address.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shiota '909. Shiota '909 discloses acquiring an e-mail address of said terminal device, by said printing machine **(i.e. in the DPE located at a convenience store or site-seeing location, the user can use the input device (14) to input the email address of the user to transfer data to another person. The transfer of data by e-mail attachment is possible with Shiota '909 and with this function, a user has to input an email address to the frame or coin-operated machine in order for a person to receive the image data through the email attachment. The frame that is used to perform the above function includes a printer, which makes the frame function as a printing machine; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0040]-[0049]).**

Therefore, in view of Shiota '909, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of acquiring an e-mail address of said terminal device, by said printing machine incorporated in the device of

Anderson '531 in order to provide data transfer by attachment to an e-mail message (as stated in Shiota '909 paragraph [0040]).

However, the combination of Anderson '531 in view of Shiota '909 fails to teach transferring designated image data, which is stored at the temporary address of said server, from said server to said printing machine, in response to said printing machine accessing said server and designating said temporary address.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Iwata '289. Iwata '289 discloses transferring designated image data, which is stored at the temporary address of said server, from said server to said printing machine, in response to said printing machine accessing said server and designating said temporary address (i.e. **in the system of Iwata '289, after the user in the system designates a document to print from the list of document information, the server transmits data that is located on the server to the printer for printing. The printer reads the relevant document data from the server based on the received information from the computer and prints the document data; see col. 5, lines 38-65).**

Therefore, in view of Iwata '289, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of transferring designated image data, which is stored at the temporary address of said server, from said server to said printing machine, in response to said printing machine accessing said server and designating said temporary address incorporated in the combination of Anderson '531, as modified by the features of Shiota '909, in order to have the printer read relevant

Art Unit: 2625

document data from the server based on received reference information and print the document data (as stated in Iwata '289 col. 5, lines 38-65).

8. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson '531, as modified by Shiota '909, Okamoto '954 and Iwata '289, as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Takei '336 (US Pub No 2002/0154336).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Anderson '531 in view of Shiota '909, Okamoto '954 and Iwata '289 are disclosed above.

Anderson '531 teaches said terminal device further comprises a memory unit sequentially storing the image data generated by said image capturing unit (12) (i.e. **image data generated by the capturing unit may be stored in both the client device (12) and the photo service sites (14). It is inherent to the device that the image data can be stored in the order received, since the user has a choice of the location of which to store the captured image data; see col. 5, lines 1-3 and col. 6, lines 37-61).**

However, Anderson '531 fails to teach the network printing system, wherein said terminal device further comprises a memory unit which stores DPOF information which designates at least image data to be printed, and wherein in response to the e-mail from the printing machine received by the e-mail receiver, said transmitter transmits the image data designated by the DPOF information stored in said memory unit to said server.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shiota '909. Shiota '909 discloses wherein in response to the e-mail from the printing machine received by the e-mail receiver **(i.e. the DPE or image server in Shiota '909 is considered as the printing machine since it has printing functionality. This machine can send an e-mail attachment of data to be transferred to the terminal devices shown in figure 3; see fig. 3; paragraphs [0038]-[0050])**, said transmitter transmits the image data stored in said memory unit to said server **(i.e. the PDA or portable device can send information to the image server via a communication channel. The information that is sent to the image server can be stored on a storage medium on the digital camera; see fig. 1; paragraphs [0011]-[0037])**.

Therefore, in view of Shiota '909, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of wherein in response to the e-mail from the printing machine received by the e-mail receiver, said transmitter transmits the image data stored in said memory unit to said server incorporated in the device of Anderson '513 in order to have a system for storing picture image data, recorded by a camera, stored on a server or on the camera's built-in memory and later printing the image data (as stated in Shiota et al paragraph [0002]).

However, the combination of Anderson '531 in view of Shiota '909 fails to teach wherein terminal device further comprises a memory unit which stores DPOF information which designates at least image data to be printed and the image data designated by the DPOF information stored in said memory unit.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takei '336. Takei '336 discloses the network printing system, wherein

terminal device further comprises a memory unit which stores DPOF information which designates at least image data to be printed **(i.e. in the description of the related art, the storing of the DPOF file in a medium in many digital cameras is described. The DPOF file is used to point out the manner of printing a digital image that is stored on the storage device; see paragraphs [0005]-[0010] and [0052])** and

the image data designated by the DPOF information stored in said memory unit **(i.e. in the system, the image data stored in the storage medium in the camera is stored along with the DPOF file. The DPOF file is used to describe the manner in which the image data is to be printed. Both the image data and the DPOF file are stored in the camera's storage device; see paragraphs [0005]-[0010] and [0052]).**

Therefore, in view of Takei '336, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have wherein terminal device further comprises a memory unit which stores DPOF information which designates at least image data to be printed and the image data designated by the DPOF information stored in said memory unit incorporated in the combination of Anderson '531, as modified by the features of Shiota '909, in order to DPOF file that specifies a manner of printing image data stored in the storage medium of a camera (as stated in Takei '336 paragraph [0006]).

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
10. Bunn '193 (US Pat No 7277193) discloses a method for printing remote content.
11. Takano '072 (US Pub No 2001/0041072) discloses a photo-service system and image input apparatus.
12. McIntyre '936 (US Pub No 2002/0198936) discloses a system and method for managing images over a communication network.
13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chad Dickerson whose telephone number is (571)-270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2625

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. D./

/Chad Dickerson/

Examiner, Art Unit 2625

March 10, 2008

/Gabriel I Garcia/

Acting SPE of Art Unit 2625